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AEC Head Urges More Scientists

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Sees National Calamity In Russia's Outstripping U. S. In Atom Training

By WILLIAM L. LAURENCE, New York Times Staff Writer
Special to The Dayton Daily News

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. Louis L. Strauss, chairman

of the Atomic Energy Commission, warned here last night that Russia's training of scientists and engineers at a faster rate than ours will lead to "a national calamity, imperiling our security and freedom a generation hence," unless we take steps to overcome Russia's present lead.

Strauss addressed the annual forum on the commercial and industrial developments of atomic energy, and the first United States fair of the atomic industry, held under the auspices of the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. The I. F. is a non-profit membership organization of industry, education and labor. Its objectives are to further the development and full-scale application of nuclear energy for constructive purposes.



L. Strauss

Reporting on the results of the recent Geneva conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, Strauss told the gathering of several hundred leaders in the field of nuclear power that our official

representatives at the conference "were impressed by the disturbing fact that Russia appears to be training scientists and engineers at a faster rate than we are."

He quoted Allen Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, as having reported that "between 1950 and 1960 Soviet Russia will have graduated 1,200,000 scientists and engineers, compared with about 900,000 in the United States in our present program."

"Our own colleges and universities," Strauss said, "are turning out only about half the number of engineers we require today."

IN AN AGE of expanding dependence upon science and technology, he added, "this is a most serious subject and demands prompt consideration and more emphasis than I can give it in this general report."

It is the general impression

among the members of the United States delegation, Strauss reported, that, on the basis of Geneva "we are well ahead of other nations—all other nations—in both the scope and the state of our technology in using atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

The conference yielded several important results, the speaker said. First of these was that "the free

world,—perhaps even the Soviet—has a new understanding of the absolute sincerity of our desire to strip the atom of its military casing and to adapt it to the arts of peace."

Next, he asserted, came the re-establishment of communication between men of science who had been isolated from each other for many years.